

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the title of the invention to read as follows:

B1

-- IMAGE PICKUP APPARATUS, METHOD, AND STORAGE
MEDIUM FOR DISPLAYING, COMPRESSING, AND ENCODING
IMAGE DATA--.

Please amend the specification to read as follows:

Page 15, first paragraph:

B2

-- In this embodiment, as the user selects photography images serving as storage targets, the image file corresponding to the photography image selected from the image files C1 to C3 already compressed and encoded in the main memory 21 is directly transferred to the nonvolatile memory 24. As optional operation, the image compression encoding unit 18 can read out the high-resolution image data corresponding to the selected photography image from the buffer memory 11 again, compress and encode the readout data at a compression ratio different from that for the first time, store the compressed encoded data in the main memory 21, and finally store it in the nonvolatile memory 24.--

Page 22, third paragraph:

B3

--Fig. 4A shows a display 31 of the image having no problem, Fig. 4B shows the image with underexposure, Fig. 4C shows the image with overexposure, and Fig. 4D shows the image with vibration.--

Page 23, first paragraph:

B4
cont

--In mode 2, only unsuccessful photography images discriminated from all the evaluated images are extracted and displayed in the thumbnail mode. The display can

B4 cont.
be switched by the deletion switch 106 in accordance with types 51 to 53 of unsuccessful photography or the degrees 54 of unsuccessful photography. Even in this state, the display change switch 103 and the selection switches 107 and 108 can be operated to change the thumbnail display to normal display 55.--

Page 24, last paragraph:

B5
--Image data in the flash memory 130 is fetched in a buffer 211 of the unsuccessful photography discrimination unit 120, and a luminance (Y) signal is extracted from the input image data by a Y/C separation circuit 71, thereby extracting a luminance signal histogram distribution (process 72). The extracted luminance histogram distribution is evaluated (process 73) to discriminate that the distribution in the lower range is evaluated as underexposure (process 74), and the distribution in the upper range is evaluated as overexposure (process 75). If the distribution falls within the set range, it is checked whether a high frequency components more than a predetermined value has been obtained (process 76). If YES in the process 76, normal exposure is discriminated (process 79); otherwise, vibration is discriminated (process 78). When the distribution falls outside the set range, a warning message is superposed on the image (process 77), and the resultant image is output to the V-RAM 128. By the above sequence, the underexposure, overexposure, and vibration of the photographed image can be discriminated, and their warning can also be performed.--

Page 25, last paragraph:

B6 cont.
--Fig. 9 shows the sequence of deleting an image in a digital still camera having an optical finder. The technique of superposing the warning symbols on the photography images 32 to 34 in Figs. 4A to 4D and displaying them in the deletion